Statement

Impdrt of pulp wood

(Including Chips and Wood Waste) and other Wood in the rough or roughly squared during the years 1986-87 *to* 1988-89.

S. No.	Description of items	Unit of Qty.	1986-87 Qty.	1987-88 Qty.	1988-89 Qty.	Name of major countries from which imported
1	Wood pulp. . . .	Tonne	2,07,159	2,54,637	1,41,737	Portugal, USA, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Newzealand, Norway, Sweden, Singapore, USSR, Finland, Germany.
2	Wood waste (including sawdust)	Tonne	..	4,969	..	Malaysia, Singapore, Pakistan.
3	Sawlogs and Veneer logs of coniferous species. .	Tonne	..	60,273	10,698	Brazil, Burma, Malaysia, Nepal Singapore, France and Hong-Kong.
4	Sawlogs and Veneer logs of non-coniferous species .	CUM	1,60,065	3,71,799	5,45,390	Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, Nepal and Indonesia.
5	Piqros, poles piling posts and other wood in the rough N.E.S. . . .	Tonne	1,45,290	8,221	..	Australia, Burma, Indonesia, Itlay, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, USA and Nepal.

SOURCE:—Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. II (Imports) published by DG CI&S Calcutta.

Demand for fuel wood in the country

1885. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for fuelwood in the country is at present about 235 million cubic metres per years;

(b) if so, what is the total production of fuelwood in the country at present; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to meet the shortfall, if any

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) According to the state of Forest Report 1987, the demand for fuelwood in the country is estimated to be 235 million Cum. per year against the estimated production of 40 million Cum.

(c) The Government of India have taken following steps:

(1) A massive afforestation programme is under operation under the 20-Point Programme, and during the 7th Five Year Plan period alone,

afforestation over 8.8 million hectares has been carried out.

(2) Fuelwood saving devices such as fuel efficient chullahs, Vanjyoti and improved crematoria are being encouraged by providing subsidies/ financial incentives.

(3) Financial incentives/subsidies are also being provided to encourage and popularise the use of bio-gas, solar cookers, electric crematoria, etc.

Popularisation of Silviculture

1886. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA; Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to popularise Silviculture in the country among farmers whose lands are not very productive; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Farm-forestry and agro-forestry activities are being promoted in the States and Union Territories to increase the productivities of unutilised or underutilised private lands involving multiple use species to meet fuelwood, fodder and timber needs of farmers and also to augment farm income. These activities are being implemented under the Social Forestry Programme through schemes in the State and Central Plans as well as through institutional finance.

Air pollution in Bombay

1887. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY; Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Ghatkopar, Vikhnoli and Chembur in Bombay are highly polluted by air;

(b) what is the extent of air pollution at each of these places;

(c) what are the main sources of the pollution;

(d) whether any industry has been identified as causing the pollution; and

(e) if so, • what action Government propose to take to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) The ambient air quality in Bombay area is regularly being monitored by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The average results indicate that the ambient air quality in Bombay, including Ghatko-par, Chembur and Vikhnoli, is within the limits. The contribution of air pollution is mainly from vehicles and has been estimated at approximately 66%, while contribution from industry is about 30%. In Chembur, there are 6 major industries which are provided with clean fuel, i.e. associated gas as fuel, which has reduced the pollution level in Chembur. In Ghatko-par/Vikhnoli, there are 31 industries of different categories including 18 textile[1] units.

(d) and (e) Highly polluting industries falling in 17 categories have been identified. Industries not complying with the standards have been directed by the State Government/ Pollution Control Boards *to* provide adequate facilities for treatment in a time-bound manner. Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

Voluntary ftfedtosure Scheme for pollution control

1888. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have shelved the idea of working out a voluntary dis closure scheme for industries violating pollution control laws and instead decided to opt for environmental audits for Com panies under the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) if so, the mechanism envisaged for conducting such "Green audit";